CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1858. NUMBER 126.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1858.

No Paper To-Morrow.

This being Thanksgiving Day, no paper will be issued from the PRESS AND TRIBUNE office to-morrow.

Death of Hon. Thomas L. Harris.

By telegraphic dispatch from Springfield we have the painful intelligence of the death of Hon. Thos. L. Harris, Representative in Congress from the Sixth District in this State. He died at his residence in Petersburg at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The announcement is not unexpected. For some years he has been subject to attacks of hemmorage of the lungs, which finally settled down into confirmed consumption. At the last session, during the struggle over the Lecompton Bill in the House, Mr. Harris was stricken down by an attack of hemmorage, and for some time his recovery was considered extremely doubtful. After his return home he was again prostrated from the effects of a poisonous drug which he took through mistake, but he rallied from the effects of this mishap, and entertained hopes of being able again to take his seat in Congress. But shortly before the election his disease assumed a more alarming character, since when he has gradually sunk under its ravages until death closed the scene.

Mr. Harris has represented the Springfield District in Congress for the last six years, and at the recent election was again returned for two years more. He achieved a national reputation during the last session by his firm and resolute resistance of the Lecompton iniquity. Until stricken down by disease, he was the recognised leader in that body of the Anti-Lecompton forces. When the vote was taken, he was in his seat at the peril of his life. Of all the Anti-Lecompton Democratic Representatives from Illinois, he was considered to be the most sincere in his opposition to that measure.

Mr. Harris was a native of Connecticut, but has been a resident of Illinois for many years. He served in the Mexican war with considerable distinction, and soon after its close was elected to Congress. As a citizen and neighbor he commanded general respect, and his social qualities endeared him to a large circle of friends. His death, in the prime of life, will be lamented by men of all parties.

A Chapter of Figures Reviewed.

An article in the *Times* of yesterday entitled "A Chapter of Figures" would be more appropriately called "A Chapter of *blunders*;" or, to speak more pointedly, a chapter of willful perversions. The object of the *Times* article is to show that the present apportionment is a fair one, and that the Democratic districts contain a greater population than the Republican districts, and that the Republicans did not poll a majority of the votes cast at the late election.

In reckoning up what it calls the "Democratic vote," the *Times* adds the votes cast by the Buchanecrs to the Douglas column; but by what authority is not stated. Had Douglas placed himself in a position to receive the suffrages of the "Nationals" he would have lost the support of five times their number of men hostile to the Administration. If the *Times* counts them it must relinquish the ten or twelve thousand old line Whigs who voted for Douglas, to say nothing of divers Republicans and sundry Anti-Lecompton Democrats whom Greeley and Forney persuaded to give the "Little Giant" a lift.

The Republicans carried twenty-five districts, electing thirty five members. These districts contained in 1855 a population of 697,334. Douglas carried thirty-three districts, electing forty members, which in 1855 contained 609,205 inhabitants. We take the populations of the districts as given in the *Times*—not vouching for their accuracy. Placing these figures in tabular form they read thus:

	Population.
Twenty-five Republican districts	697,334
Forty Douglas districts	609,205
Excess of population in Republican districts	88,129
Average population of Republican districts	27,893
Average population of Douglas districts	16,140
Excess of population in each Repub'n district	9,753

But as some districts have more than one Representative, let us see how many people each of the Republican and Douglas members elect, represent on an average:

Twenty-five Republicans represent	697,334 inhabitants.
Each on the average	27,893 "
Forty Douglases represent	609,205 "
Each one represents on the average	15,230 "
Excess of Rep. representation	4,704

From this it will be seen that the Douglas districts are only three-fourths as populous as the Republican districts. In other words, that it takes 1,000 inhabitants in "Canaan" to balance 770 in "Egypt."

The inequality of representation will be seen in a glaring light by a comparison of population in Republican and Douglas Districts. We commence with Districts having each one member:

No.	REPUBLICAN.	Dist.	DOUGLAS.
8th	McLean	19,971	11th Monroe 19,259
20th	Coles & Moultrie	19,373	6th Randolph 13,207
18th	Macon, Piatt, De Witt & Champaign	17,420	22nd Jersey & Calhoun 15,620
4th	Kellogg's	16,743	30th Schuyler 13,396
	Total	93,507	Total 61,482

Republican excess 32,025

The Douglas districts swallow up and overcome the Republican counties of Bond, Edwards, Coles, Edgar, Logan, Piatt, St. Clair and Henderson, and in future election Sangamon and Madison, while in the Republican districts there are only Fulton, Mason and Woodford that can perhaps be called "Democratic" counties.

Real Estate.

The New York papers for some time past have noticed an unusual activity in the real-estate market of that city, attributing the fact chiefly to the super-abundance of money and the limited demand for it for business purposes. The great fortunes which have been realized in the leading cities of the country by parties who have invested in real-estate, in times of depression in general business and of consequent low prices for that description of property, is having its effect upon capitalists. A letter is now before us, written by a prominent New Yorker to a gentleman of this city, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

"There is now in this city more activity in real estate than ever was known before, caused by the great cheapness of money and by the opening of the new Central Park. There are now some two hundred men at work in the Park, and there is already a good carriage road made, and lots all around the Park and even beyond are selling at fabulous prices."

The same causes that have led to this state of facts in New York are producing like results in the leading cities of the West. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Tuesday, contains two columns of notices of sales of real estate which have taken place in that city since the first of October last—the aggregate being several hundred thousand dollars. Though fewer parcels have changed hands in this city within the same time, yet the aggregate of sales is probably larger than in Cincinnati. There never will be a more favorable time to purchase property in Chicago than the present, and those who make investments now cannot fail to realize magnificent profits.

Conviction of Brenner—Motion for New Trial.

GENEVA, Ill., Nov. 24, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The Circuit Court has been in session here during the past two or three weeks, Hon. Isaac G. Wilson, presiding. Last week was occupied with the trial of Brenner, the murderer of Conrad, in Kendall Co., last January. Brenner obtained a change of venue from that county, and the case was brought to this place for trial. The case occupied four days, and was given to the jury at five o'clock on Friday morning, who came into Court on Saturday morning at eight o'clock with a verdict of "GUILTY." The defence was insanity. A motion for a new trial is now pending. Yours, &c., G.

THE CITY.

NO CHANGE TO-DAY.—The Board of Trade unanimously voted yesterday to have no meeting at the usual 'Change hours to-day.

CLOTHING THIEF.—Yesterday, a man named George F. Putnam was arrested for the larceny of clothing from the Garden City House. He was held to bail in $300.

MEND YOUR PENS.—Mend your pens, or still better, get new ones, and our advice is get the Black Swan Quill, at D. B. Cooke & Co's, 111 Lake street.

RUNAWAY.—A HORSE INJURED.—A horse belonging to A. M. Gould ran away on Dearborn street yesterday, and near the corner of Randolph street fell and broke its leg, rendering the animal worthless.

THE STATE STREET HORSE RAILROAD.—Matters, as we learn, look promisingly for the speedy progress of this important public enterprise. It is expected that the first rails will be laid on Wednesday next.

REMEMBERING THE CRAFT.—A friend who has known experimentally how well a grateful editor feels, has placed our corps in precisely that condition by a timely and generous visitation with a view to our Thanksgiving. We are grateful.

PERSONAL.—Hon. L. B. Crocker, Oswego, N. Y., Hon. Geo. B. Cooper, M. C. elect, Mich.; Judge Douglas, Iowa; Hon. Geo. Greene, do.; Capt. A. M. Colburn, U. S. A.; Hon. Dana Richmond, Buffalo; Allen Butler, N. Y. C. R. R.; Hon. J. Purdy, Mansfield, O.; C. A. Lombard, Boston; Judge Fuller, Clinton, are at the Richmond House.

☞ Harper's, Atlantic and the old Knickerbocker, and all the Magazines for December, can be found at McNally & Co's News Depot, No. 81 Dearborn street, opposite the Post-Office. They have also "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "My Lady Ludlow," and all the latest works by the best authors.

MISSING MAN FOUND.—A day or two since we published an announcement that the friends of Henry Ehling, a German resident of this city, were anxious on account of his mysterious disappearance. His body was found yesterday in the South Branch, at the foot of Halsted street. It is supposed he was accidentally drowned. He leaves a family. Coroner James held an inquest yesterday, the verdict being as above.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A FEMALE BY INTEMPERANCE AND EXPOSURE.—The body of a woman was found on the road leading to Brighton, just south of the city limits, yesterday morning. When discovered, life must have been already extinct several hours. The deceased presented a shocking spectacle, being entirely covered with mud, the face being entirely concealed. It was brought to the city by Coroner James, and there identified as the body of Margaret Delta, wife of a German resident at Brighton. She has several children, one of them a young man of eighteen. The remains were first identified by the latter, at the coffin warerooms of Mr. Berry, 54 Washington street. As soon as the coffin lid was removed, where lay the poor remains almost unrecognizable from their thick coating of mud, the young man exclaimed, "Oh, my poor mother; G—d d—d a whisky!" and then stated that the poor woman was last seen alive when she started on foot, on Tuesday evening, to return to her home, a distance of five miles, and was then under the influence of whisky, of which she made habitual and excessive use. It is supposed she became exhausted or bewildered, and perished from exposure.

A verdict of the Coroner's Jury was given in accordance with the above.

Indiana Senators.

The Senate of Indiana, yesterday, by a vote of 26 to 22, declared the election of Messrs. Bright and Fitch to the U. S. Senate, to be illegal, unconstitutional and void. The resolution will doubtless pass the House by a still larger majority; and then a joint Convention will be held and two Anti-Lecompton Senators will be elected in their stead. Should this be done, there is no reason, however, for believing that the new members will be admitted to their seats.

The Forty-first District.

The *Times* sets down the 41st Republican Representative District—Peoria and Stark—as having given a "combined Democratic vote exceeding the Republican." Let us see about that. Take the vote on the State Treasurer as the test:

	Miller.	Forbes.	Dougherty.
Peoria	2,501	2,369	275
Stark	902	859	7
Total	3,403	3,228	282
Republican vote			3,510
Combined Democratic vote			3,282
Republican majority over both			24

But perhaps the *Times* prefers the Congressional test, viz:

	Kellogg.	Davisson.	Gale.
Peoria	2,501	2,369	275
Stark	902	884	7
Total	3,403	3,257	282
Republican vote			3,510
Combined Democratic vote			3,539
Republican majority over both			29

Mr. *Times*, please transfer the 41st District to the Republican side of the State in your cyphering.

Population of Congressional Districts.

The four Republican Congressional Districts contain 53,370 more population than the five Douglas Districts, as the following table will show:

Dist.	Population.	Dist.	Population.
1. Washburn's	127,651	6. Morris	120,810
2. Farnsworth's	130,302	7. Harris	120,473
3. Lovejoy's	173,899	8. Robinson's	120,870
4. Kellogg's	146,743	9. Foake's	127,764
Total	583,195	Total	570,817
Republican excess			53,370

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BORROWED PLUMES—REAL DISTRESSING.—On Tuesday night a chap named Wm. Smith *alias* Van Houghton, was arrested, charged with having borrowed the guise and functions of policeman, in the first instance, and exceeding the same by using his stolen office to compound a case. He collected out of one Leonard Biggons $3.25, giving him the following remarkable receipt:

CHICAGO, Nov. 22, 1858.

Receiv of mr Lenard Biggons, six Do, twenty five cents on complaint of mr. Fling for keeping nosey House and not pay Rent in my Hous.

Receiv Paymt
Wm Smith.

Smith was tried in yesterday's Police Court, fined $25 and sent to the Bridewell for thirty days.

BREACH OF PROMISE—A BREACH HEALED BY THE SPRING CURE.—A few days since a man named J. H. Dudley was complained of by a woman named Ryder residing on Lake street, and a suit instituted by her for $15,000 damages from breach of promise. The defendant was lodged in jail and the prospects were dubious for him, and his peace and prosperity, until the fair plaintiff on Tuesday evening relented, and after an interview sought by herself at the jail, allowed herself to be pacified and withdrew the complaint. Expense understood to be about one thousand dollars.

WE THREE BROTHERS BE.—On Tuesday night a naval fight took place on board the schooner *Arrow*, lying in our river. The vessel had been seized under attachments in officers hands, and one Frederick Haines was put in charge of her. During his watch he was assaulted by three brothers, James, John, and Timothy McElliott, who attempted to throw him overboard. The assailants were held in $800 bail to appear.

SEASON MATTERS—ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL CLOSED.—Yesterday morning a telegraph dispatch was received at the Canal Office in this city, from Superintendent Preston, requesting that no more boats be cleared from here for beyond Marseilles, as the water will be drawn off the Morris levee on the 1st of December. Several boats will clear here in season to pass Marseilles before the time named.

POST OFFICE.—As indeed there seems no good reason why post office clerks should not enjoy their Thanksgiving with the rest of mankind, the change will be accepted by all our citizens, by which the Post Office will be open from eight to half past ten A. M., and remain closed during the rest of the day.

THE STREETS.—The streets were in an execrable condition yesterday, and the mud was more than intolerable. The long continued bad weather has prevented anything like efficient street cleaning, and our thoroughfares were never in worse condition.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

☞ Rubbers selling off cheap to close a consignment, at the Rubber Store No. 21 Dearborn st., one door north of Lake street. Men's Rubbers 90 cents per pair; Ladies' Rubbers 70 cents per pair.

Also, Leather and Gutta Percha Belting and Hoses Overshoes, and everything in the Rubber line. no25-1w

THANKSGIVING PARTY.—G. J. MCVICKAR will give a party on Thanksgiving evening, at his Hall, corner of Madison and Clark streets. No strangers admitted. Scholars and a friend will be allowed to attend.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.—Your sister Ann Jane Bell, is at Peoria, Peoria County, Ill., and desires to hear from you at once. Direct to Peoria, in a saloon, and papers published in our lake ports will confer a favor upon a heart-broken sister by publishing the foregoing.

NORTH'S AMPHITHEATRE.—By the special request of a large number of our citizens, Mr. North has consented to give a grand family performance this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, with an entire change of programme will be presented, comprising all the talent and strength of the Company. Mdlle. Ida, the "little folks" favorite, will be the "star" of the day, and will dance, jump, and perform other wonders on horseback. The rest of the equestrienne, Mdlle. Virginia, will also perform her principal acts, and accomplish feats never before equalled. During the course of the afternoon a new comedy will be introduced, in which Mdlle. Ida, the clowns, and members of the Company will appear.

At 8 o'clock the usual evening performances will be given.

THEATER—SISTER SISTERS.—Friday evening has been set apart for the first benefit of Miss Lucille, the eldest of the sisters, and for this occasion she appears in her celebrated play of the French Spy, while her sister appears as Little Katy in the Hot Corn Girl—the last mentioned act with the addition of tableaux. We hope there will be a general turn out on Friday to give to the talented beneficial a hearty Chicago welcome. We learn that Mr. McVicker is getting up the great local play of the Three Scamps, Messrs. Chilton, Smith and Garrett have to assume. If this piece don't crowd the house, nothing will.

☞ Grover & Baker's New Family Sewing Machines at $95, $75 and $100. Will be on sale this day. H. C. ALEXANDER, Agent. no25-2t

COLBY'S GIFT BOOKSTORE, AT 118 RANDOLPH STREET, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.—You go there and purchase a book for ten shillings, and you are at once presented a gift, in value from one to one hundred dollars, at the time of sale. If the articles of jewelry do not suit you, the purchaser can select from the business stock a $1.25 book, making two books, new and perfect, for $1.25.

The ladies are particularly invited to call; for a large share of their books are published for lady readers. They have a fine assortment of annuals, prayer books and 5th books of all kinds, for the coming holidays. no24-3t

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City $20 Sewing Machine. I. CORNELL & Co., 123 Lake st. oct6-1y

☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator in another column.

Thanksgiving Services.

At the Unitarian Church, on Washington street, religious services will commence on Thursday at 11 A. M. Subject of the sermon: "The American Church in its relations to Slavery."

—At the New Jerusalem Temple, on Harrison street, between State street and Wabash avenue, a sermon and religious service on Thanksgiving morning at 10½ o'clock.

—There will be a Thanksgiving sermon by Rev. Dr. Rice this morning (11½ A. M. in the North Presbyterian Church; corner of Illinois and Wolcott streets.

—A discourse appropriate to the day will be delivered by the Rev. J. I. Marks, in the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The public are invited to attend.

—Grace Church (Episcopal) corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court, Rev. J. W. Clark, Rector, will be open this morning at 10½ o'clock for appropriate service.

—There will be religious service and preaching in St. John's Church, on West Lake street, opposite Union Park, this morning at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. H. N. Brown, Rector.

—A Thanksgiving sermon will be delivered in the Union Park Baptist Church, by the Rev. A. J. Joslyn, this morning at 11 o'clock A. M.

—There will be public services in the New England Church, (corner of Wolcott and Indiana streets) at 11 o'clock A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. Bartlett. Subject: "The early Puritan Thanksgiving; what it was, and what it betokened."

—There will be Divine service in Trinity Church this morning at half past ten o'clock.

—The Edina Place Baptist and South Presbyterian Churches will unite with the Plymouth Congregational Church in holding service this morning at 10½ o'clock Rev. Mr. will preach.

—At St. James Church there will be a Thanksgiving service, to-day (Thursday), at 11 A. M.

—A Union Thanksgiving Service of the First, Second, Olivet and Westminster churches, will be held to-day in the 2d Presbyterian Church, commencing at 11 o'clock.

GREAT COST SALE TO CLOSE OUT THE CONCERN.

CLOTHING

—AT—

TAFFEN'S, 100 LAKE-ST.

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Having determined to dissolve our co-partnership at the close of the present season, we offer our entire stock of CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., at a great sacrifice. We have marked prices down to PRIME COST. Our present stock must be sold, and we are determined to sacrifice, thereby saving the jobber's profit, as well as ourselves. Every GARMENT in the house can be obtained by purchasing at the first. We come to dealers on space, and will sell our stock at LOWER PRICES and make it for BETTER GOODS than can be found readily made elsewhere in town at any price.

TAFFEN BROS.
100 Lake street.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

☞ No Trust—Please don't ask it. no14

AUTOCRAT

—OF THE—

BREAKFAST TABLE,

—BY—

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Price One Dollar.

For sale by W. B. KEEN, Bookseller,
no20-2t&3t 148 Lake street.

KENOSHA WATER CURE.—THIS INstitution is located at Kenosha, Wis., on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad. Its location is peculiarly adapted for the purpose. Kenosha possesses one of the most delightful climates in the West. The Water Cure will be open during the winter.

For circulars address H. T. SHELY, M. D. Physician, oct4-1y&w

E. PENNOYER, Proprietor.

HENRY WIGGERS.—LOOKING GLASS and Picture Manufactory and Frames Manufactory, No. 267, 269 251 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Looking Glass Plates, Gilt Mahogany Walnut and Rosewood Frames for Engravings, with or without glass, Looking Glasses, Cornices, Gilt Moldings, Window Shades, Fire Screens, Portfolios, Paper Hangings, &c. Old Looking Glasses and Pictures repaired and silvered on short notice. Call and see. no24-1m&2t

DRY GOODS

REMOVAL.

P. PALMER

TO

112, 114 and 116

Lake Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

400 PACKAGES

FALL GOODS!

IN

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES,
CLOAKS, HOSIERY,
DOMESTICS.

CARPETS!

DAILY ARRIVALS

AT

P. PALMER'S

112, 114 & 116 Lake St.

REAL ENGLISH

VELVET.....CARPETS.
BRUSSELS.....CARPETS.
TAPESTRY.....CARPETS.
MEDALION.....CARPETS.
THREE PLY.....CARPETS.
INGRAIN.....CARPETS.

CURTAIN GOODS!

Oil Cloths, Mattresses, &c.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

—FOR—

FALL TRADE.

(FOR CASH ONLY.)

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED AT

The New Stores,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

P. PALMER.

Special Notice.

Possessing facilities not enjoyed by any other firm in the Trade, I am prepared to offer DRY GOODS at less Prices than any other House in this city.

P. PALMER.
112, 114 and 116 Lake street.

J. L. McVICKAR & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
LUMBER, TIMBER, AND SHINGLES.

West Water street—between Lake and Randolph streets.

OWNING MILLS, WE ARE ENABLED to saw bills of lumber or timber to order at low prices and with quick dispatch.

Lumber by the Cargo.

The attention of builders and others is requested to the large assortment of Norway joist and flooring that constantly in stock.

J. L. McVICKAR & Co.

WILLIAM JAMES,
CORONER.

OFFICE NO. 6, COURT HOUSE.—Residence No. 250 Wabash Avenue. Applications may be left with S. E. BERRY, Undertaker, 70 Washington Street, between Wells and Lasalle. no20-1m

SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
181 South Water Street, Chicago.

MARCHALL S. SMITH, JOHN A. POLLARD, A. JUDSON SMITH, oct6-1y

CIGARS! CIGARS!

THIRTY-FIVE CASES OF CIGARS

On hand and for sale by
no20-2t W. BATTLES, 39 Lasalle street.

OILS!—100 BBLS PURE ENGLISH LINseed Oil, for sale by
SAWIN, PARSLA & CO.,
oct14-1y&2y Wholesale Druggists, 54 Lake street.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Prince Albert.

ST. JOHNS, Nov. 24.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Prince Albert arrived at the port at ten o'clock this morning, but owing to the wires being down, on the route between this place and Sackville, we were unable to transmit her news until this evening.

The Prince Albert brings Liverpool and London advices to Thursday noon, 11th inst., which were telegraphed to Galway for the New York Associated Press.

The news is quite meagre.

The telegraphic dispatches from Madrid, received in London on the day of the departure of the Prince Albert, say that the Spanish Government has taken hold of the Mexican Government in earnest, and declares that the difficulties must be settled in a manner suitable to the dignity of Spain. Hostilities are confidently anticipated.

A serious insurrection had broken out in Asiatic Turkey, but the particulars had not reached London.

Mr. Whitehouse, the ex-electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., has written another letter to the directors, reiterating his former opinions touching the difficulties in working the cable, and expressing his conviction that it may yet be made available.

Later from Santa Fe and the Western Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Independence says the Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 1st, arrived on the 21st.

Col Hall, contractor for this route, accompanied the mail, and reports the weather more severe than ever experienced on the plains before.

Nothing important from the Navajo country.

The Ute had been some skirmishing between the soldiers and Indians at Fort Defiance. Lieut. Averill was wounded by the Indians, and forced into his tent, while encamped between Fort Defiance and Albuquerque. The wound is not regarded as dangerous.

Dr. Kavanagh had arrived at Santa Fe. He reports having traveled up the South Platte 75 miles, and found gold all the way up; and thence to Medicine Bow Creek, where gold in every stream. The best diggings were on the north side of the dividing ridge between Arkansas and South Platte. In ravines there were $4 to a pan taken out in some instances.

Don Jose Chavilli, one of the richest men in New Mexico, died on the 13th of October.

Capture of Twelve Slavers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—By advices to the 14th of Oct., it is ascertained that the commander of the U. S. sloop-of-war Dale was informed by the British war steamer Conflict that the latter had captured three slavers on the African coast and the entire British squadron was then cruising the last six months. After making a cruise up the coast, the officers of the Dale expected that the steamer would return to the United States.

James Fulton, of Texas, has been appointed a Purser in the Navy, in place of Danforth resigned.

Official dispatches state that the violators of the Dixon family at Bierset have been convicted and that an order for their execution would be asked of the Sultan.

Indiana Senators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—The Senate to-day passed resolutions, by a vote of 26 to 22, declaring the election of Jesse D. Bright and Graham N. Fitch to the United States Senate illegal, unconstitutional and void. The same resolution is pending in the House.

Death of Hon. Thos. L. Harris.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24.—Hon. Thos. L. Harris, Representative in Congress from the Sixth District of Illinois, died this morning at 6 o'clock, at his residence in Petersburg, Ill.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS — COUNTY OF COOK.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, 1859.

Julianne Gitter vs. Henry Gitter—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Henry Gitter, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, notice is hereby given to the said Henry Gitter that the complainant has commenced a suit in said Court, in said Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday in January next, 1859, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Henry Gitter, shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden in Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complaint, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
EDMUND RANSOM, Complt's Sol'r. no20-4w 1d5t

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, BY A certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's office in Cook county, in the State of Illinois, in Book 29 of Mortgages, page 98, William B. Hertick and Martha L. his wife, of the county of Cook and State of Illinois, did grant, bargain, sell, convey and mortgage unto Charles Macalester, the premises hereinafter described to secure the payment of two promissory notes, of even date with said Indenture, the one for the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars (20,000), bearing interest from date at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and payable three years after date thereof, to the order of the said Charles Macalester, and the other for the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars (20,000), bearing interest from date at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and payable four years and six months after date thereof, to the order of the said Charles Macalester, as by said Indenture of Mortgage, reference being had thereto, will more fully appear; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of money and interest on the first of said promissory notes, and the whole of said principal sum secured thereby, and all interest due and payable, there is due and payable on said Charles Macalester, his executors, administrators or assigns, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been commenced to collect

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1860.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The people of Illinois have cause for gratitude to God, and for universal blessings. And although in some portions of our State the harvest has been less bountiful than we have been accustomed to receive, and in some localities more or less serious sickness has prevailed during the season, yet, upon the whole, it has been a year of constant prosperity to our citizens—health, abundant harvests, and gladden every heart, and bow us to the earth in gratitude and thankfulness to Him who is the source of all our blessings.

Therefore, That the good people of our State may join in offerings of Thanksgiving for our manifold blessings, I recommend that Thursday, the 29th day of November next, be set apart and observed by them as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. I do further direct, that on said day all matters of business be suspended, all worldly affairs laid aside—and let us, with hearts of forgiveness, each toward all others, unite in Praise and Thanksgiving to God for the countless blessings of the circling year.

WM. H. BISSELL,
Governor of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 26, '60.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

WHAT WE SHOULD BE THANKFUL FOR.—For Life and Liberty here, and the hope of Heaven hereafter; for the existence of the Republican party by which that liberty is assured and the path Heavenward left perfectly free to all men, subject only to the laws of our moral nature and Revelation from God; for the existence and renewed vitality of Free Principles, which ever must precede the highest development of Christianity; for our Republican victories in all the North, and especially for our popular majority in Illinois, and for the prospect of a Republican triumph in the nation in 1860; for the judgment of the Almighty upon the perversity and wickedness of James Buchanan; for the small Crop of the year, and for the promise of more in the year to come; for the chastening rod which has taught the Vanity of Riches; for the necessity which has impelled men to seek bread by Labor, and gain by Economy; for the success of our public and private Schools, and the more powerful influence of our Churches; for abundant Food and cheap Fuel; for our Protestant Emigrants and for moderate rents and the low price of beef-steaks; for the rapid improvement of our city side-walks and the crooked walks of our citizens; for our Republican Common Council; for a Republican Mayor; for such Water as we get; for Sewerage by and by; for the Nicholson pavement; for more gas lamps on unfrequented streets; for the moderation of our dearly beloved brethren of the Irish persuasion since last Thanksgiving Day; for the new position of † John, Archbishop of New York, that Protestantism has robbed "the Church" of its paupers; for the hope of their restoration; for the abdication of O'Regan and the Chiniqui schism; for the material prosperity of Chicago released from Irish rule; for the leniency of Creditors and the promptness of Debtors; for a large circulation and a good run of advertisers; for such prices as Wheat will bring; for such a market as it can command; for the prospect that Corn will rule high, and that corn-or lots will feel its influence; for the success of the Sorghum experiment and the hope of more Sugar; for the partial repentance of Douglas and our Anti-Lecompton majority in the next Congress; for the probable alteration of the Tariff and for home-made iron and not imported brass; for the labor of Mr. Hadley the friend of the poor and the fatherless, and for the Divine impulses which impel men to give to the charity that in directs; for philanthropic and humane effort everywhere; for that "one touch of Nature which makes us all sisters;" for the invention of *Lager* as a substitute for Whisky, and for the prospect that the world will sometime grow wise enough to discard both; for such Currency as our hands can give us, and for such stray pieces of Gold as we can get; for the decline in the rapacity of shavers and the wants of borrowers; for any rate of interest less than two per cent. a month, with bullion for collateral; for the Steam Plow, and the prospective disenthralment of all mankind; for the Sewing Machine and the emancipation of our wives and daughters; for the Paraguay expedition, which will further demonstrate the imbecility of our venerable Chief Magistrate; for the subsidence of the Potato-rot, and for *the improvement in the virtue of Congressmen*; for the treaty with Japan and the discovery of gold on the Platte; for the decline in the vanity of the female sex; for the fashion which makes calico admissible where necessity demands that it should be worn; for the less scandal in sewing societies and scandal bees;" for the Old Dominion Coffee-Pot and the preservation of the sausage making art; for the mud, snow and rain which give life to the rubber and umbrella trade; for pro-Slavery doctrines in the Pulpit and for the opposite Truths to which they lead; for every grief and sorrow, for every death and disaster whereby the littleness and meanness of human ambition are demonstrated; for every ennobling Christian thought and impulse whereby man's relationship to God is established; for every act of humanity and justice in which God is made nearer, and for every act of worship in which His Love and His Mercy are acknowledged; for every charitable deed with which Heaven is pleased; for this World as it is—with all its woes and wisdom, its crimes, casualties, curses, charity and Christianity—the good with the bad—let us be truly, devoutly and unfeignedly thankful;—content with the assurance that in Divine Mercy all things are ordained for the best!

Jeff. Davis at Home.

Throughout the summer we had frequent speeches from Hon. Jeff. Davis delivered to the Yankees among whom he was sojourning. The tone of those addresses was amazingly conciliatory and fraternal, considered with reference to the fire-eating and disunion antecedents of the man. He seemed never to grow tired of eulogizing the industry, the thrift, the manufacturing enterprise, and the warm-hearted hospitality of New England, and he incessantly lauded and magnified the Union as a sacred thing which neither sectional animosities nor the supposed rival interests of the sections should be permitted to disturb. Grateful as were sentiments of this character to the people of New England, they were not so well relished by Col. Davis' own constituents, by whom loyalty to the Union, and a admiration for anything of Yankee origin, are not reckoned among the cardinal virtues. It was very evident that as he rose in the estimation of the Yankees, his reputation suffered to a corresponding extent in Mississippi. In the latter State the impression became somewhat general that the Honorable "Jeff. Davis" was bidding for Northern support for the Presidency. Every sentence which he uttered complimentary to what he saw around him, was regarded as so much concession to Northern sentiment—every declaration of devotion to the Union, as an abandonment of the rights of the south. In fact Col. Davis will fall into bad odor with his own people, and it was given out that he would be held to strict account by his constituents on his return from the North.

Col. Davis has returned, and in another column we give extracts from his speech at Jackson, vindicating himself from the grave charges preferred against him. It will be seen that if he did concede anything to popular sentiment while at the North, he intended it to be taken by his friends at home in a Pickwickian sense. He is still as much of a fire-eater, as much of a disunionist as ever. He stands now where he stood in 1851. He is for the Union as long as it is made subservient to the wishes and the interests of the South—he is opposed to it whenever it shall foster and protect alike the interests of every portion of the confederacy.

But the most remarkable portion of the speech is that in which the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty is disowned. Indeed, Col. Davis denies having made the speech at all in which he was said to have indorsed the doctrine of Douglas' Freeport speech as to the right of the Territories to adopt "unfriendly legislation" respecting slavery. This doctrine he holds to be more objectionable than the Wilmot Proviso itself. He had met Mr. Douglas upon it upon the floor of the Senate, and "had forced him to abandon the doctrine as untenable." He construed Mr. Douglas' opinions quite as objectionable as those of Mr. Lincoln; "they were both equally de-

"structive of the rights of the South, both at war with the Constitution." One would think that all this was quite sufficient to repudiate Col. Davis with the Democratic Chivalry of Mississippi. But, determined to make a sure thing of it, he proceeded to warn them to prepare against the triumph of the Republican party; to turn their old muskets into Minnie rifles, prepare powder, shot, shell, ammunition of all kinds, and fortifications; to get skilled artificers who could cast cannon, make guns and manufacture all the necessary implements of warfare. All these would be needed when the Republicans elect a President, and he (Col. Davis) would then resign his seat in the Senate, tear from its place in the national flag the star of Mississippi, and placing it upon a new banner, unfurl it to the winds!!

This wonderful display of fire-works doubtless did the business. The Chivalry and Col. Jeff. Davis are henceforth at peace.

Railway Matters.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—We see it stated in our Eastern exchanges that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway is completed to this city. This is not quite true. We learned yesterday that it is expected to run into this city next month from the Junction over the trestle of the Rock Island road. Practically however it is done, as connections are made directly from the Michigan Southern railway. Our readers shall be fully informed as soon as this great thoroughfare is completed.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—RAILWAY BONDHOLDERS CANNOT ELECT THEIR OWN TRUSTEES.—A very important case has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of Vermont. The case in brief is this: Samuel Henshaw and Thomas Thatcher, as trustees of the second mortgage bondholders, took possession, some two years ago, of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad. Some months since the bondholders held a meeting, and elected new trustees, and petitioned the Court to put them in possession of the property. The petition was denied, and among other things Judge Bennet says:

The Railroad Company had the right to select their own trustees, and to provide for filling vacancies; and it was a matter of election with the petitioners and others, whether they would become bond-holders, with such trustees as the Railroad Company had constituted, with the trusts specified in the deed, including the power of appointing the board of trustees. The duties of the trustees now in possession of the Road are important and difficult, and require great judgment and experience; and can it be said, so long as the Railroad Company have an equity of redemption in the mortgaged property, and the obligations secured by the mortgage are still outstanding against them, that they have no interest in the administration of the trust; and that the law does not operate to impair their vested rights under the contract? They, probably, framed the appointment of the trustees of primary importance.

The bond-holders, too, had an interest in the personal administration of the trust by the trustees named in the mortgage, and those who should be appointed in pursuance of the powers therein contained. The Statute provides that bond-holders to the amount of fifty-thousand dollars in the aggregate may call a meeting; and the case shows that less than a majority of the bond-holders, in amount, were represented at the meeting which made the nomination of the new trustees. But if the meeting had been legal, this is not a case where the majority could bind the minority.

The petitioners have no personal certain rights which the indenture secures to them. They have the exclusive power to manage the affairs of the Railroad Company, and regulate the conduct of the corporation according to their own discretion; and the indenture also gives to them and their successors the power to appoint trustees to take the trust, and provide for their personal compensation. The visitorial power may use that expression, belongs exclusively to them, while in possession, and in the performance of the trust. The trustees have no private right and a legal interest in their office, and it cannot be divested but by due course of law.

Personal and Political.

The recent visit of Lord Napier to Richmond, Virginia, is thus spoken of by the *South*:

We cannot answer the question, "Have we a Bourbon among us?" but we certainly had a live lord and if report will have it he is the first to be the great delight of flunkeydom, toadydom and snobbydom. This lord was a great godsend to some of the creatures among us, who are ever on the lookout for some shade of a name to believe that they are posted in the genology of "all the blood of the Howards," are connected by some remote wonder with Martin Dr Peyster or the Count de Whisky, or the Earl De Roastbeef or the Duke Von Lagerbier, and who presented to him a point on the aristocratic blood flowing through the bloodless veins of Napier, or any other individual as soon as he can tell them he is a lord.

— The Hon. William Schley, formerly Governor of Georgia, and afterward one of the Representatives in Congress, died at Augusta on the 30th inst., in the advanced age of 73 years. He was a native of Maryland, an able lawyer and a good citizen.

— Hon. John Smith, of St. Albans, Vermont, formerly Member of Congress from that State, died suddenly on the 20th inst., at the age of 68 years.

— A dispatch from Washington, dated the 30th inst., says Ex-Governor Medary, of Ohio, has signified his willingness to accept the Governorship of Kansas, which was tendered him a week ago.

—Bayard Taylor, who revels in the world of colors with a forty-somas sensibility, raphodizes in the following strain over the crown jewels in the Winter Palace of St. Petersburg:

These stones are of the largest and rarest kind, and the splendor of their tints is a delicious intoxication to the eye. The best of all the fiery roses of Persia lives in these rubies in the freshness of all veivet sward, whether in Rhyme valley or English lawn, in these emeralds; the bloom of southern sea in these sapphires, and the essence of a thousand harvest moons in these necklaces of pearl.

Senator Seward's speech, delivered in Rochester just before the election, about which so much sensation clamor has been raised by the Administration organs at the North, has at last got down South, suffering much on its way thither from misapprehensions, mutilations and perversions. It reaches Barksdale's *Mississippian* in the following state:

"Having supposed these facts, (the incompatibility, in the long run, of free and slave labor,) as, (Senator Seward) then proceeded to prescribe a line of action for the North, as follows:

Let us anticipate the blow by invading the States of South Carolina and Georgia, and emancipating their laborers who be toiling on the plantations there. That two principles are in conflict. Either slavery must triumph and become universal, or *emancipation must be carried into every State.* If you South lives, the North must die. Then down with the South. *Delenda est Carthago.* And if the compact of the Confederation stands in the way, *tear it to pieces. There is no faith to be kept with slaveholders.* In politics, that only is obligatory which is expedient."

The above is quoted by the *Mississippian* as Mr. Seward's own words.

The New Orleans *Delta*, one of the fiercest and ablest of the fire-eaters, bitterly debounces Senator Hammond of South Carolina for his late speech.

—The last number of the Richmond *South* was issued on Friday. It is henceforth merged in the Washington *States*, with Mr. Pryor as editor of the consolidated paper.

—One of our exchanges, which evidently has been a careful observer of recent events in Illinois and New York, proposes for President in 1860, James Buchanan, for Vice President, Gerrit Smith. The two would make an even team.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1860.

Speaker Orr was serenaded last night. He made a very decided Union speech, which is considered to be his opening bid for the Presidency in 1860.

The Government does not credit the reports received via England of the extensive defensive preparations made by Paraguay. It is confident of the success of the expedition now on its way to that country.

Dispatches from Texas state that a filibustering expedition against Mexico is being organized there. Men of high position are said to be concerned in it.

Judge Carr and Major Ben. McCulloch, of Texas, leave here to-morrow for Arizona, to select sites for military posts in that Territory.

The Postmaster-General will recommend in his report an entire change in our postal system, and will urge upon Congress the establishment of a semi-weekly or new and important lines to connect with various parts of South America.

Democratic Nominations for Congress.

BRANDON, Pa., Nov. 20.

The Democratic County Convention met here to-day to nominate a candidate for member of Congress made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Galusha Grow. There was considerable excitement in town in regard to the result. The Court House ellipe carried the day, their candidate Joel B. Wanner, having been nominated. The vote stood for Wanner, 76; for Capt. S. E. Ancona, 67.

The resolutions of the former convention were confirmed.

A resolution in favor of the admission of Kansas with a new Constitution was voted down.

The election takes place on Tuesday, November 30.

Gen. Wm. H. Keim is a volunteer candidate, and will receive the votes of the Independent Democrats, the Tariff men and the Opposition generally.

SCARCITY OF THE LAKES.—During the past season there have been on the Lakes six parties engaged in making government surveys, under charge of the Board of United States Topographical Engineers. These have all been at work between Detroit and Mackinaw—mainly on Lake Huron. Three of these are shore parties, one astronomical, one main triangulation, and one off-shore hydrographical.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Forthcoming Indictment of All the World and the rest of Mankind—The Tariff Recommendations—The New House Organ—A Canard—Filibustering Generally—Interest of the Naval Retiring Board.

[From our own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1860.

The President has completed a powerful indictment against all the luxury, despotisms and corrupt aristocracies of the old and new world, except that exceedingly Democratic ally of the United States, the Emperor of all the Russias. The President, however, will not declare war against any of these *ex-officio* and moss-grown iniquities, merely indicating to Congress that he is ready to fight, but awaits its orders to begin. The message is designed simply to knock the chip off the shoulders of all the anti-Democracies which the world contains.

Prominent, of course, in the criminal list stands England. That constitutional tyranny has stopped between the Filibusters and Nicaragua—that is, she has interposed a baffling obstacle to carving slave States for the Southern confederacy out of Central America. England, therefore, is not to be forgiven. She is to be roundly lectured. But, Lord bless your soul! Buck don't mean to fight; the Democracy don't mean to fight; they only want to cover up their tracks while marching on under the load of that enormous slave code for the territories. When that is safely delivered and got rid of, we shall suddenly find ourselves at peace with all the world, and the small politicians of Democracy will chuckle again at having cleverly gotten out a bad scrape.

Buchanan will probably recommend a return to the Tariff of 1846, with exceptions favorable to the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania. It remains to be seen what attitude the Western Democracy will assume on the Tariff question. Douglas has always been for Free Trade, but in view of the total break up of last year, and the continued depression of this, he may change his tone, as so often on other subjects, and vote for protection to domestic industry. Upon that point, it is far more likely, however, that he will go into caucus with the Southern free trade Senators and take his cue from them.

R. A. Pryor, late editor of the Richmond *South*, deceased, assumes editorial charge of the Washington *States* to-day. This was established as a Douglas and Filibuster organ, and in the nature of things cannot be anything else. Pryor is noted for his pro-slavery fanaticism, which he perpetuating the board of trustees. The duties of the trustees now in possession of the Road are important and difficult, and require great judgment and experience; and can it be said, so long as the Railroad Company have an equity of redemption in the mortgaged property, and the obligations secured by the mortgage are still outstanding against them, that they have no interest in the administration of the trust; and that the law does not operate to impair their vested rights under the contract? They, probably, framed the appointment of the trustees of primary importance.

The bond-holders, too, had an interest in the personal administration of the trust by the trustees named in the mortgage, and those who should be appointed in pursuance of the powers therein contained. The Statute provides that bond-holders to the amount of fifty-thousand dollars in the aggregate may call a meeting; and the case shows that less than a majority of the bond-holders, in amount, were represented at the meeting which made the nomination of the new trustees. But if the meeting had been legal, this is not a case where the majority could bind the minority.

The petitioners have no personal or certain rights which the indenture secures to them. They have the exclusive power to manage the affairs of the Railroad Company, and regulate the conduct of the corporation according to their own discretion; and the indenture also gives to them and their successors the power to appoint trustees to take the trust, and provide for their personal compensation. The visitorial power may use that expression, belongs exclusively to them, while in possession, and in the performance of the trust. The trustees have no private right and a legal interest in their office, and it cannot be divested but by due course of law.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Organization of the Legislature—Pitch and Bright to be turned out—Anti-Lecompton Democrats and Republicans—Officers Elected—Governor's Message.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20, 1860.

The extra session of the Indiana Legislature which has convened is beyond all doubt destined to be a mark-stone in the political history of this State, and to exercise a considerable influence upon that of the Union generally.

The Republicans hold just one half of the Senate—twenty-five members; the Lecomptonites twenty-one, and the Antis four members. In the House this Republicans have a clear majority, and the Antiss muster seven votes. But the Republicans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats will act together.

Saturday night last the Antiss held an immense meeting to celebrate the victory of Douglas—not over the Republicans of Illinois, as the President of the meeting stated, but over the presumption, treachery and corruption of the present Administration.

The principal speaker, R. T. Ryan, laid down their platform, and the terms on which they would unite with the Nationals. He alluded to the hints at reconciliation and re-establishment of harmony in the Democratic ranks, which had of late been made in political circles. He expressed himself ready to come to an understanding with the Administration faction, in case the terms, of which his friends proposed, were acceded to by the former without the slightest modification. These "only" terms, as he united and stated them, most emphatically demand that the Lecompton factionists retain in completely and absolutely wiping out those foul and dishonorable blots upon the fair escutcheon of Indiana, the bogus delegates to the U. S. Senate; in cutting entirely loose from the defunct and discredited Federal Administration, and lastly, in expelling all the opponents to these measures of reform forever from the Democratic organization.

Of course the firm of Bright and Fitch will summarily reject these conditions, and the consequence will be, that a war of extermination between the public parties will be inaugurated, the result of which may be easily foretold, in consideration of the decisive succor appearing to the Anti-Lecompton ranks in the Republican members of the Legislature. Prudent indications most assuredly justify in considering it as a certainty that one of the first acts of the Legislature after meeting will be the passage of a resolution declaring the individuals now representing the Commonwealth of Indiana in the Senate to be fraudulent pretenders, and the next step will be the election of two genuine representatives, that will present themselves at the door of the U. S. Senate, and peremptorily demand admission in the name of the sovereign people of this State.

The Republicans will bring forward Henry S. Lane for Senator. He was president of the National Republican Convention in 1856; while Judge Henry and Geo. F. Carr—the means of Jim Hughes' defeat—seem to have the inside track as regards the Governorship aspirants. What a glorious spectacle will it not be to see these meanest of the many mean doughfaces that disgrace Congress—Bright and Fitch—next term associated with infamy, and consigned to the well-deserved fate of political nothingness!

THE CAUCUSES.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus was attended by Lecomptons as well as Anti-Lecompton members. The latter—Messrs. Gooding, of Hancock; Wilson, of Jennings; Jones, of Barholomew; Wallace, of Montgomery; Cobb, for Harris and Cassaday, for Owen—at once demanded an exchange of sentiment as to what constituted Democracy in the opinion of the several members. They urged the severing of an Union which failed to act consistently stand. This being refused, they declined taking any active part in the proceedings of the meeting, and the caucus was withdrew at once. The Lecomptonites thereupon proceeded to make their own nominations.

The caucus of the Lecompton representatives was not attended by the Anti-Lecompton members. The Lecompton fragments nominated David Turpie, of White, for Speaker; Thomas A. McNaud, of Shelby, for clerk, R. P. Campbell, of Porter, for sheriff, and Captain Dan McCroy, of Carroll, for door-keeper. The nominees, however, found a rather wide slip between the cup and the lip. The Anti-Lecompton men in the House voted with the Republicans and elected by fourteen majority: Hon. T. W. Gordon, of Marion, (Rep.) for Speaker; R. T. (Dick) Ryan, Anti-Lecompton Democrat) Clerk; George H. Chapman, (Rep.) for Assistant-Clerk; and R. O. Jennings, (Rep.) for Door-Keeper. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats and Republicans secured the election in the Senate of James H. Vawier (strong Anti-Lecompton Democrat) as principal Secretary; Tyrel, of Republican, for the Assistant Secretary; Shortridge, of Marion County, (Rep.) Principal, and Gadbury, of Hancock County, (Anti-Lecompton Democrat) Assistant Door-Keeper, and in the House of the nominees above enumerated.

The Opposition vote of the Senate was 27 to 23 for the Lecompton candidates. The vote in the House stood Opposition 54, Lecompton 44. Opposition majority on joint ballot fourteen.

Some of the Anti-Lecompton Senators had inculcated the Lecompton leaders with the belief that they would help them in electing Lecompton officers for the Senate. The election, however, showed that the only sleeve de-ception practiced upon the credulous Buchanites. This sell had brought the rage of the disappointed to a pitch, and they now fill the Democratic air with curses and imprecations against the traitors and factionists of their swearing and damning quondam friends.

In the House nothing of importance was done this morning. In the Senate a rather spicy debate rose about a series of resolutions, taken from the Chicago *Times* (defining Senator Douglas' position,) offered by Senator Horace Heffner. The resolutions, however, were, upon motion, laid on the table. A resolution pronouncing the office of State Librarian (State Agent and Canal Trustees,) till the regular session, was also voted down. This shows the determination of the Opposition to punish the Lecomptonites from all participation in the enjoyment of the "spoils."

3:30 P. M.—The Governor just read his Message to both Houses in the House chamber. It is a brief and appropriate instrument. He confines himself exclusively to the causes, that necessitated the extra session. He animadverted to some length upon the failure of the last Legislature to make the necessary appropriations for the maintenance of the State officers, the State Institutions, and for payment of the interest of the State debt. He urged the immediate action of the present Assembly upon these important subjects. He further recommended the erection of another State Prison in the Northern part of the State, and concluded by expressing the hope "that wisdom and patriotism would guide the actions" of those he addressed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN COLUMBUS, KY.

Loss about $25,000.

[From the Columbus Crescent Extra, Nov. 20th.]

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A diligence was robbed of 120,000 reals by eight Spanish brigands, on the 20th ult., three-quarters of a league from the gates of Madrid.

A distinguished professor of astronomy, in England, has come to the conclusion from recent observations taken of the moon, that the dark patches which we see on its disk are fog seas.

Sharp as Yankees are at bene, they always get beaten by going West. In Kansas they are actually turning their whittling to account, for one in Kansas City has just whittled out a complete wooden watch.

JEFF. DAVIS AT HOME.

He Defines His Position.

HE ASSAILS DOUGLAS.

Prospects of the Next Presidency.

He Advises the Mississippians to turn their Old Muskets into Minnie Rifles.

HE RATS FIRE GENERALLY.

[From the Vicksburg Whig of the 10th.]

SPEECH OF COL. JEFF. DAVIS AT JACKSON.

Col. Davis spoke in the hall of the House of Representatives, by invitation of the Legislature, on last Thursday night, and as, both from his position and reputation, his views and opinions are looked to with great interest by all parties, we give a brief synopsis of his speech.

He was charged against him, he said, that he had changed his ground; that in 1851, and since, he had advocated disunion, and in his late speeches in Maine and New York, he had lauded the Union and the blessings flowing from it. This was not true. He had not changed in the least particular. He stood now where he stood in 1851 and had ever stood. He spoke now as he had spoken in New England, and as he had spoken in the memorable struggle which convulsed this State in that great contest which resulted in the defeat of the State Rights Democracy. He acquiesced then in the will of the people, and the party had again united and become harmonious. He thought then, and had stated them, most emphatically demand that the Lecompton factionists retain in completely and absolutely wiping out those foul and dishonorable blots upon the fair escutcheon of Indiana, the bogus delegates to the U. S. Senate; in cutting entirely loose from the defunct and discredited Federal Administration, and lastly, in expelling all the opponents to these measures of reform forever from the Democratic organization.

Of course the firm of Bright and Fitch will summarily reject these conditions, and the consequence will be, that a war of extermination between the public parties will be inaugurated, the result of which may be easily foretold, in consideration of the decisive succor appearing to the Anti-Lecompton ranks in the Republican members of the Legislature. Prudent indications most assuredly justify in considering it as a certainty that one of the first acts of the Legislature after meeting will be the passage of a resolution declaring the individuals now representing the Commonwealth of Indiana in the Senate to be fraudulent pretenders, and the next step will be the election of two genuine representatives, that will present themselves at the door of the U. S. Senate, and peremptorily demand admission in the name of the sovereign people of this State.

The Republicans will bring forward Henry S. Lane for Senator. He was president of the National Republican Convention in 1856; while Judge Henry and Geo. F. Carr—the means of Jim Hughes' defeat—seem to have the inside track as regards the Governorship aspirants. What a glorious spectacle will it not be to see these meanest of the many mean doughfaces that disgrace Congress—Bright and Fitch—next term associated with infamy, and consigned to the well-deserved fate of political nothingness!

THE CAUCUSES.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus was attended by Lecomptons as well as Anti-Lecompton members. The latter—Messrs. Gooding, of Hancock; Wilson, of Jennings; Jones, of Barholomew; Wallace, of Montgomery; Cobb, for Harris and Cassaday, for Owen—at once demanded an exchange of sentiment as to what constituted Democracy in the opinion of the several members. They urged the severing of an Union which failed to act consistently stand. This being refused, they declined taking any active part in the proceedings of the meeting, and the caucus was withdrew at once. The Lecomptonites thereupon proceeded to make their own nominations.

The caucus of the Lecompton representatives was not attended by the Anti-Lecompton members. The Lecompton fragments nominated David Turpie, of White, for Speaker, Thomas A. McNaud, of Shelby, for clerk, R. P. Campbell, of Porter, for sheriff, and Captain Dan McCroy, of Carroll, for door-keeper. The nominees, however, found a rather wide slip between the cup and the lip. The Anti-Lecompton men in the House voted with the Republicans and elected by fourteen majority: Hon. T. W. Gordon, of Marion, (Rep.) for Speaker; R. T. (Dick) Ryan, Anti-Lecompton Democrat) Clerk; George H. Chapman, (Rep.) for Assistant-Clerk; and R. O. Jennings, (Rep.) for Door-Keeper. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats and Republicans secured the election in the Senate of James H. Vawier (strong Anti-Lecompton Democrat) as principal Secretary; Tyrel, of Republican, for the Assistant Secretary; Shortridge, of Marion County, (Rep.) Principal, and Gadbury, of Hancock County, (Anti-Lecompton Democrat) Assistant Door-Keeper, and in the House of the nominees above enumerated.

The Opposition vote of the Senate was 27 to 23 for the Lecompton candidates. The vote in the House stood Opposition 54, Lecompton 44. Opposition majority on joint ballot fourteen.

Some of the Anti-Lecompton Senators had inculcated the Lecompton leaders with the belief that they would help them in electing Lecompton officers for the Senate. The election, however, showed that the only sleeve deception practiced upon the credulous Buchanites. This sell had brought the rage of the disappointed to a pitch, and they now fill the Democratic air with curses and imprecations against the traitors and factionists of their swearing and damning quondam friends.

In the House nothing of importance was done this morning. In the Senate a rather spicy debate rose about a series of resolutions, taken from the Chicago *Times* (defining Senator Douglas' position,) offered by Senator Horace Heffner. The resolutions, however, were, upon motion, laid on the table. A resolution pronouncing the office of State Librarian (State Agent and Canal Trustees,) till the regular session, was also voted down. This shows the determination of the Opposition to punish the Lecomptonites from all participation in the enjoyment of the "spoils."

3:30 P. M.—The Governor just read his Message to both Houses in the House chamber. It is a brief and appropriate instrument. He confines himself exclusively to the causes, that necessitated the extra session. He animadverted to some length upon the failure of the last Legislature to make the necessary appropriations for the maintenance of the State officers, the State Institutions, and for payment of the interest of the State debt. He urged the immediate action of the present Assembly upon these important subjects. He further recommended the erection of another State Prison in the Northern part of the State, and concluded by expressing the hope "that wisdom and patriotism would guide the actions" of those he addressed.

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Real Estate.

GOOD HOUSE LOT—WE CAN SELL ... WE HAVE ... FOOT & CO., 37 Clark st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—HOUSE AND TWO ... corner of Old street, between ... Apply to D. H. KERFOOT & CO., 37 Clark street.

VAL STREET LOTS—TWO LOTS ... Lake as the choicest ... Madison and Monroe ... Apply to D. H. KERFOOT & CO., 37 Clark street.

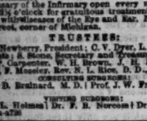
Lake Forest.

LIND UNIVERSITY AT LAKE ... miles north of Chicago, on the ... and Milwaukee railroad. The site ... a commanding view of the lake ... the lake shore, abounding in fine ... most delightful drives in the vicinity ... of good society, and a place where ... will be found unsurpassed. The ... which they will sell to parties ... Apply to or address PETER PAUL SMITH, ... Sept. 21, 1859.

Opticians.

R. CADWELL,

OF TORONTO, C. W.,



R. UNDERWOOD,

MERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR ... Lecturer on the Eye and Ear Infirmary, ... and author of a new System of Treating ... of the Eye and Ear, without the use of the Knife. ... announce that he has permanently established ... Office of Chicago, at No. 80 North ... South Clark street, in order to afford to those af... this diseases of the Eye and Ear an opportunity ... treated by a system which is entirely new, per... safe, and has never been known to fail in effecting ... cure in all cases within the reach of human ... 10 Clark street, Chicago.

Special Notices.

It has been currently reported that in most of the Western cities, the "Teas Bell" sells every day at noon for the inhabitants to gulp down quinine as a preventive of disease caused by the unhealthy of the climate. Of course taking quinine is a considerable habit and every new settler is supplied with the poisonous drug and instructed to take it in large quantities if he would escape the Fever and Ague. Every house has the quinine case filled with this dangerous stuff, and as regular as the hour comes around so regular do they gulp it down, as though it was a certain delicacy of the season. Dr. J. Hostetter, a good American of Pittsburgh, knowing the dreadful effects of calomel upon the human system, when taken with so much indiscretion, has prepared a compound which has in all cases in which it has been tried, proved a speedy cure for Fever and Ague, and all other diseases caused by the disastrous orgasm.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. nov22 2m

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap. The only genuine, will be found the best Toilet Soap in use, possessing a fine and creamy lather of a lasting and delicate perfume, and warranted not to injure the skin, ... beware of counterfeits.

F. S. Cleaver's Musk and Extra Scented Brown Windsor and Glycerine Soaps. Also, Shoomaker's Tooth Powder for the teeth and gums, to be had at all respectable Drug, Grocery and Fancy Stores in the United States, Manufactory in London. Wholesale Depot 21 and 22 Dey street, New York. 4w28 M&S No. 2. C. ROYSTON, Agt.

A Card.—The Subscribers beg to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the sale of WALTHAM WATCHES, and that they are now prepared to supply the Trade at Manufacturer's Prices.

They will guarantee the satisfactory performance of every Watch sold by them of their manufacture, believing as they do that the durability of these Watches and their unequalled time-keeping qualities warrant them in so doing. CONSUMERS will not forget that by buying American Watches they avoid the immense profits accumulated on the foreign article, before it reaches them, as well as the duties and expenses of importation.

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS, 10 Clark st., Chicago.

oct28 2m

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a Lawful Style information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their name and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. R. R. POOLE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," Voluntown, Conn., N. Y.

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, therefore, Remittents, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in the malaria of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paige & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthful action of the liver and bowels, which functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and Fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," particularly in regions where Fever and Ague prevail, as it counteracts all the causes that generate the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, can be seen by calling on the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself securely by its merits.

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from the purest barley, under the supervision of the British Excise Laws, is decidedly favored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable restorative of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it on the solution of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, diluting entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid acte, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnapps so objectionable.

Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the weak or aged will find it invaluable in banishing the many disagreeable annoyances which frequently attend their delicate organization.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for breakfast exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Confectors, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES' NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 15 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 87 South Water street.

WHITING & CO.
EDMUND C. CHARLES, Sole Agent for U. S.
92 Broadway, New York.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon County, are by necessity compelled to surrender the Charter, and to close the business. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kennicky, Indiana and Ohio
H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Wines & Liquors.

W. T. Shufeldt & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY,
51 - - - - South Water Street, - - - - Ch.
(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
—AND—
DEALERS IN HIGH WINES AND RECTIFYING OIL.
The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal terms.

WHITING & CO., 163 RANDOLPH STREET.
OFFERS AT SALE FROM
STORE OR U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES.
WINE,
BRANDY,
GIN,
RUM,
AND WHISKY,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Country orders solicited. jan14-1859-ly.

Leather and Findings.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
238 Randolph Street, Chicago.
Manufacturers' agents and Dealers in
Saddlery Hardware
BENT STOCK,
COACH TRIMMINGS,
Springs, Axles, Varnishes,
Webbings, Horse Collars, &c.
P. HAYDEN, New York
P. WILSON, Cincinnati
WILLIAM V. KAY, Chicago, Ill.
W. K. TURNER, J. B. SIDWAY
TURNER & SIDWAY,
Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in
Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Gig Saddles,
BRIDLE FRONTS
Pad Hooings, Driving Reins, Horse Covers and Blank ets, Whips, Fly Nets, &c., &c.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOMS:
236..... RANDOLPH-ST..... 238
Over Hayden, Kay & Co.'s Saddlery Hardware Store. sep24-ly

Stationery, &c.

Best Blank Books.
Warded for the

RUBUS & BRADLEY
BLANK BOOKS
STATIONERY
CHICAGO

Clothing &c.

AT ACTUAL COST.—
GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
CLOTHING!
Having determined to close out my Stock and rent the Store
47 CLARK STREET,
I offer the Stock of Clothing now on hand at a great sacrifice to-wit:

OVER COATS at		reduced to	$17.00
do	do at		14.00
do	do at		10.00
do	do at		8.00
do	do at		6.00
BUSINESS COATS at			10.00
do	do at		8.00
do	do at		6.00
do	do at		5.00
do	do at		4.00
do	do at		3.00
PANTS at			6.00
do	at		4.00
do	at		3.00
do	at		2.50
do	at		2.00
do	at		1.75
DRESS COATS at			14.00
do	do at		12.00
do	do at		10.00
do	do at		8.00
do	do at		6.00
do	do at		5.00
do	do at		4.00
do	do at		3.50

VESTS of all kinds. UNDERCLOTHING, DRAWERS, and all kinds of Furnishing Goods at greatly reduced prices

SHIRTS to let from the 1st of January. Inquire of the subscriber.

EDW'D SILVEY, Agent,
DOND'S OLD STAND, 47 Clark street.
nov1 1859 1m

Fall and Winter Clothing.
SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,
142..... LAKE STREET..... 142.
Are receiving daily from their manufactory in Newark, N. J., all the
Newest Styles and Fabrics
—OF—
Fall & Winter Clothing,
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS,
—FOR—
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Which for Style and Workmanship are Unequalled in the City. Call and Examine their Stock.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
In this Department they CHALLENGE COMPETITION for QUALITY of MATERIAL and STYLES of CLOTH, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
At the Lowest Cash Prices.
YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
In this Department can be found the largest and best sele ted assortment of YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING in the city, and at NEW YORK PRICES.
SCOTT KEEN & CO.
142 Lake Street.
sep24tf

IMMENSE WHOLESALE STOCK
—OF—
Clothing at Retail.
The success we met with last year when we offered our goods at retail has induced us to manufacture a stock of fine goods well adapted to the city Retail Trade from all of which date, our entire Stock will be offer d 1 Retail at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
Huntington, Wadsworth & Parks,
58 and 60 LAKE STREET.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
81 & 83 SOUTH WATER-ST.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR
Consisting of
BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS, SATINETTS
SILKS, CLOTHS, SILK VESTINGS,
FANCY AND BLACK CASSIMERES
—AND—
FANCY VELVETS, &c. &c.
Also, Tailor's Trimmings.
We invite the attention of the trade to our
FALL STOCK
Now receiving and in store.
Ref Assorts for Scott's Report of Position. fan21m-ly-1859

1856 -- FALL AND WINTER. -- 1856
HARRETT, KING & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
Are in receipt of their usual stock at 205 and 207 South Water street. sep14-1856

Sewing Machines.
THE SIX DOLLAR
SEWING MACHINE.
Ladies Call at R. N. Hutching's,
167..... Randolph Street..... 167
—AND SEE—
A GREAT INVENTION SIMPLIFIED.
$6.00 for a Complete, Simple and Perfect Sewing Machine which Threads Itself.
Any Lady Can Use It—All Families Will Have It.
It is Equal to the Most Costly Machines at One Hundred Dollars
For Six Dollars.
Call at HUTCHIN'S FURNITURE STORE,
Sep20 1859 1m 167 Randolph Street.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!
THE LATEST PATENT OUT.
—NO INFRINGEMENT, BUT AN IMPROVEMENT ON ALL OTHER—
SEWING MACHINES.
Grover & Baker's Lation-Companion Stitch and Double Thread Sewing Machines are warranted to do the work for which they are sold, fully equal to any made. They will stitch, sew and gather—and can be so adjusted that the work can be taken out, or so it cannot. There is no threading of the needle, it runs from the spool. They are the simplest and most elegant machine in use. They are constructed by one-half than any other machine; are less complicated by one-half than any other machine; are not liable to get out of order, and so simple a child can sew with them. They sew with great rapidity and stitch perfectly. Every machine warranted. Satisfactory references given.

The public are cautioned against purchasing Machines with the name of Grover & Baker on the silver Plated, beautifully executed and complete.

Agents wanted.

Communications answered, and samples sent on the receipt of a postage stamp. A good agent wanted for St. Louis. Prices same as in Boston.

Wabash Office, 150 Lake st., cor. of Clark, Chicago, Illinois. H. E. STARR, Local Agent.
oct1-1859-2mo* Box 918, P. O.

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Praise to God, immortal praise,
For the love that crowns our days:
Bounteous source of every joy,
Let thy praise our tongues employ:
All to thee, our God, we owe,
Source whence all our blessings flow.

All the blossoms of the fields,
All the scenes the garden yields,
Flocks that whiten all the plain,
Yellow sheaves of ripen'd grain;
Clouds, that drop their fatt'ning dews,
Suns that genial warmth diffuse,
All the plenty summer pours,
Autumn's rich o'erflowing stores;
All to thee, our God, we owe,
Grateful vows and solemn praise.

Peace, prosperity, and health,
Private bliss and public wealth,
Knowledge, with its slad'ning streams,
Pure religion's healing beams,
Lord, for these our souls shall raise
Grateful vows and solemn praise.

Life and grace, what'er our woe,
Still to thee, our God, we owe;
Though of earthly boons possessed,
Yet our hope of Heaven is best;
And for those our prayers ascend,
Grateful vows and solemn praise.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

BY A. E. OTIS.

My mother was a widow, and I her only daughter, Agnes Brown. She was very beautiful, and quite young, only sixteen years older than myself. My father had left us poor; but she had not been a widow long before she had several suitors, and when I was about fourteen years of age she married Mr. R——, a gentleman of wealth, with four children. They were Edward, who was in California; Charles, Letitia, and Jack. Jack, the youngest, was about my age.

For one year we all lived happily together, and then my step-father died, leaving his children and myself with equal portions. My mother followed him in a few months, and we were left in the guardianship of a young lawyer, who did not pretend to take any interest in us beyond his legal duties. The old house-keeper managed the domestic concerns, and we all attended school, except Edward, who was still in San Francisco.

I soon began to feel that I was in an uncomfortable position. Letitia would have loved me, and was never intentionally unkind, but her brothers let me know that they considered me as an intruder, and also in their home, who had taken a daughter's portion. Daily slights, unkind hints, a contemptuous coldness, and a complete exclusion from all the family consultations, or confidential interchange, left me cruelly alive to their state of feeling toward me. I was a very timid girl, without strength to bear up, either against others, or my own self-distrust. I knew myself unwelcome, yet dared not go away. I was fearful of leaving shelter, even so bleak as this, for the wide, wide world.

I tried to make them love me; but I found that the gentleness and patience I struggled for, were called abjectness; my good will, officiousness; and my silence, sullenness. I was not one who could compel affection. I found to my sorrow.

I endured a whole year of this misery, and then Edward came home. He was welcomed with joy by all but myself. I had never seen him, and therefore feared him. I felt that I were my enemy too, I must become desperate enough to leave them, though I had no relatives to go to.

The evening of Edward's return was spent in question and answer, among the children of the same father; a sacred party. Edward had spoken kindly to me when he first came, calling me sister Agnes; and several times he tried to give me a chance to enter into the general conversation, as any polite gentleman would. But I was too uncertain of my behavior to talk, so I became a listener only. I judged, from what I heard and saw, that Edward was a quick-tempered, open-hearted man, a gentleman in feeling, yet used to roughing it in a new country.

The next evening, my new brother asked me to give him some music. My hands trembled, and grew so cold, that I continually made mistakes. I endeavored to remedy them, and so grew confused. At last I tried a lively, easy waltz, in hopes of recovering myself. Jack began to beat time. It distracted me.

"You never can keep time with Agnes," he said, "she always breaks down."

Edward was standing by me, I could see by the mirror before me that he turned quickly, and gave Jack an angry look. It only confused me the more, and I bungled again.

"There—I told you so!" called Jack. "Hear that."

"And how dare you beat time at all, you uncivil little monkey?" Edward burst out. 'Let me hear any more of your impertinence and I will put you out of the room!"

I was too frightened to go on, and left the parlor. My room was directly overhead. I heard Edward's voice, in deep tones, talking very earnestly. As they came up stairs to retire, I heard him say to Letitia, as they passed my door:

"She is in a confoundedly uncomfortable situation, any how, and if those boys make it as intolerable for her as they have done since I have been here, I shall see what to have done with them!"

He then kissed her for good night. I laid a happy head on my pillow—I had a friend.

The day I went to the library for a book. Edward was there, very busy writing. Jack was getting down some volumes, and as the one I wanted was beyond my reach, I ventured to ask him to get it for me. It was under his hand the moment I spoke. He came down the steps without it, and stood directly before me, staring into my face:

"Pray who was your last waiter?" he said. "It is an honor I decline."

Edward strode forward, seized him by the collar, and shook him until his teeth rattled.

"Now, you monkey," he said, "climb those steps this instant, and down with the book! Or no—I guess may not like to take it from such unmannerly hands—I will get it for her myself."

He gave it to me with a kind bow, and a glance of apology towards Jack who stood before him white with rage. I escaped from the room quite afraid of my fierce defender.

It was Charles' turn to meet with reproof next. He was asking Letitia what had become of his coat. It happened to know, and she did not. I replied:

"The tailor has taken it to alter. He wished to know if you wanted the sleeve cuffs velvet lined. Do you, Charles?"

He deigned me no reply. I cared much more for him than for Jack. I felt myself blush painfully as I said:

"I only asked because he is coming again, and desired word to be left about it."

As usual, I fled to my room to conceal my tears. But I was afraid I might be missed if I stayed too long, and thus excite Edward's dangerous compassion. I washed my eyes, and hastened down to find the brothers in loud and high dispute, which hushed as I entered. I knew by the look of hate which Charles bestowed upon me, that I was the subject of it. I saw too plainly that Edward's championship was doing me no good, and that I was sowing dissention in the family. I must go away. This state of misery was killing me. It soon becomes weakly nervous, that anything sudden or unexpected, made me scream out or faint away. I could not bear this much longer and live, even though Edward's kindness had filled my whole heart with boundless gratitude and love for him. While I was trying to summon courage to consult him on the subject of my future residence, he was suddenly called away from home for some weeks. The time of his absence was a time of bitterest trial to me.

One of his friends, a Dr. E——, often visited at the house, and entering into Edward's feeling of pity for my forlorn state, (which he perceived or clearly as if he had been told it in words,) he often talked me to the politest attentions. They soon became to me the sunbeams in my wintry weather. After Edward left home, his friend still came. I felt conscious and joyful; but alas! it was not long before I saw a change in his manner. He grew cold, and distant, often saw him regarding me curiously, with a regretful expression, as if the suspicion of my unfaithfulness were beginning to take root. This grieved me past telling.

He had a bunch of pretty wild flowers in his hand one day when he came—the last blossoms of autumn. He had always brought them for me, before; but now, when I expected them, and was so foolish as to look glad when I saw them, thinking that, after all, he was not turning from me, he gave them to Letitia with an indifferent air that seemed to say, "You need not suppose they are for you."

I was so weak, and so overwhelmed with shame and grief, that for a moment I felt faint. I sank down upon the sofa, and Letitia fanned me. Just then Charles came in.

"This actress is ad her interesting tricks again!" he sneered. "Don't waste your time and sympathy on her. She will come to quick enough, if you retire, and leave no one by to admire her airs!"

"If I do there she is ill, Charles," said Letitia, "see her poor white lips."

"Perhaps; but if Dr. E—— had not been here to witness it, she would not have fainted."

I sprang up—my nerves sung to spasmodic cords, and ran to the door. Charles' low laugh sounded in my ears. I reached my room, but fell again upon the floor, where I quietly lay until I felt stronger.

I knew what comments would be made upon my sudden recovery. They would say the sickness was all pretence. Dr. E——, I hoped, would think so; yes, I hoped it, for if my fainting was not a "counterfeit," what interpretation must he put upon it? Unwonted love? That is the crime women fears most of all!

My shame and misery were more than I could bear. I did not leave my room again for a week, being quite feverish and ill. But I determined to be down on Thanksgiving Day, when Edward expected home; and, when the day arrived, with all its bustle of preparation for guests and their reception, I was so much better that I dressed to be present at dinner. When word was sent to my room that dinner was served, I descended, wondering that Edward should have arrived without my knowing it, since I had spent most of the morning listening for him on the stairs. I did not think they would have dinner without him, and I had to try hard to keep my joy, at the idea of seeing him, within bounds. As I quietly entered the dining-room, I thought I saw him standing before a picture, looking at it, and awaiting the gathering of the family. I was the only one there, beside himself. I ventured to lay my hand upon his shoulder, and say, rather tremulously, "Welcome home, my only friend!" It was the first time I had ever alluded to my troubles to any one. He turned. I started at least three paces from him. It was Dr. E——! His height, and black hair, or my own preconceived fancy, had misled me. I was too much startled and confused to observe his manner when thus addressed, but I remember that his voice softened, and that he was about to speak when the family and guests came flocking in from the parlor.

When all were seated, Charles, who sat in Edward's place, said:

"Edward should have been here; but as the time of arrival of the cars has past, I suppose we shall not see him until to-morrow."

Great regret at his absence was expressed by the others; but I think no one felt it as I did.

As the waiter was removing the soup plates a messenger, on urgent business to Charles, was announced, and he was obliged to leave the table. He came back, looking very pale and troubled. He leaned on his chair, and paused a moment, while we all looked at him in breathless anxiety. After a time, he stammered out that a fearful accident on the railroad, and Edward was—dead!

It seemed like a death to me. For hours I was alternately insensible, and conscious of cruel misery.

I was entirely unaware of what was taking place around me. At last I grew more tranquil. The first words I heard were from old Dr. Goodenough, who stood at my bedside. I comprehended that there was a medical consultation.

"This nervous prostration could not be brought about suddenly, even by such a shock. I have long observed this poor girl's unhappiness. It has worn her down to the grave. Between us, I do not think she is worth Edward's love kindly. She could never have a happy home to make it respond well. She is like my beautiful, delicate, pink azaleas. They never open, sir, unless the sun shines upon them—we full sun, sir, without it they are only twisted up, ugly little wisps."

The answering voice made me tremble. It was Dr. E——.

"Have you known her well, doctor? I mean her disposition?

"Certainly, sir! certainly! Ever since she was a child."

"They say she is deceitful and an actress, and that occasions their coldness to her. I don't wish to defend them, and heaven knows I could be most happy—I am quite miserable as it is—if I could win her love. Shocking! But the whole family, except Edward, who is a stranger to her, seem to think her not unsuitable."

"Time-rash treatment has made her so; but I don't believe it, for I never saw a more open child. She was always a timid little thing ready to shrink, wasting encouragement. No doubt, if repelled, she would conceal her warmer feelings; but the truth, my dear!"

"But even the gentle Letitia—"

"Fal-de-ral—a little blind mole! Those boys are at the bottom of it. With equal fortune, and superior personal attractions, Agnes has, naturally, their jealous fear of her cutting their sister out in society. That is it, my dear fellow. I see through it."

I had tried many times to interrupt this conversation, but I found my senses acute, while my will was powerless. It was land amm which so benumbed me, and I soon fell into a short sleep, full of horrible visions, landamm fancies.

I was awaked again by a nervous tremor. Dr. Goodenough was still talking:

"Very likely, very likely. He is a handsome fellow, and he is no more real relation to her than you are, or than I am."

I turned and moaned in an effort to speak.

"Agnes! Agnes!" said Dr. Goodenough, arousing me. "Look at old daddy Goodenough, there's a darling. Do you know me?"

"Yes, yes!" I said. "Put me to sleep again, dear doctor. Please do, and let me forget all about it."

"No, no," he said, "look at your old doctor and nurse, who had you in his arms when you were but a small morsel! Can you listen to your old friend?" He is good child, and try to be strong as a lion. I have got something to tell you, which you must brace yourself to hear."

I sprang up in nervous horror. "Oh, don't! don't!" I said, don't tell me that again!

"No, no, pet. She shall not hear that again for certain. Calm yourself now. Look at me to see if I have bad news to tell. How do I look? All pale and grieved. No, no, my girls, are rosey, ain't they? Now smile a bit, for I have good news.

At this moment there came a quick knock at the door, and without an instant's pause, if few open. Edward entered, crying in no subdued voice, to some detaining person outside.

"She'll be all right the moment she sees I'm safe and not all smashed up yet."

I reached out my arms, and was instantly clasped in his, gently, affectionately. When I sang back upon my pillow again, my eyes caught one glance of Dr. E——'s pale, manful face, but they drank from him and encountered Dr. Goodenough's angry dignity. He was looking daggers at the rash intruder:

"I hope you have done no harm, sir," he said to Edward. "You know little of woman's delicate, nervous structure, or you would not have risked that shock of joy!"

Have I harmed you, poor Agnes, by my impetuosity? Poor girl, to you! Is there unkindness even from me? I would not cause you pain for the world!"

He was bending fondly over me, often kissing my cheek. Dr. E—— left the room.

Edward then apologized to Dr. Goodenough, and soon made friends with him. He gave him an account of his escape, his delay in order to help others, and his arrival at home ten minutes after that unlucky messenger had caused such consternation.

After some hours' rest, the doctor said I might rise. Edward carried me out to the little verandah, overlooking our own, and a long row of neighbors' gardens. It was a very warm autumn day. We had had frosts; but branches of the climbing roses still hung about the light iron-work arch, with buds half-expanded.

I was in such a deep reverie of happiness that I did not observe Edward's absenting himself, and leaving me alone. Nor did I know that the person who came and stood behind my chair in silence, was Dr. E——.

I felt that the moment had come when I could consult Edward about my future plans. I wanted his approval of them, before I thought them all out. So I said, plunging at once to the bottom.

"Edward, I must go away. You know I cannot stay here to prate discord. You see I must go—you feel with me, don't you?"

"I feel," began Dr. E——, "that if I cannot win you to go with me, the world is a waste to me."

His tone was so deep and impassioned that I was spell bound.

"If you will not forgive me my cruelty, I am a wretched man, Agnes, my poor lamb!"

His emotion, perhaps partly put a seeing me so weak, smothered further words and he turned away to subdue it. I was only surprised at the vehemence and strength of his his feelings—not their nature, for I had read the full meaning of his look when Edward returned, and I was subduing him.

After half an hour of happiness, Dr. E—— had so much forgot my feelings in his joy, so he led me in and Edward carried me up stairs.

"Well, Agnes?" he said to me, very kindly, "I hope your troubles are all over?"

"This is indeed Thanksgiving Day to me," I answered.

"And do you know I have escaped with my life twice to day, for my old friend Dr. E——, was ready to bowie-knife me, I believe, for a rival! I had to remind him that I was your brother."

"He will never forget it again, if I am of any consequence to him, for he will see every day how my dear brother Edward dwells in grateful heart."

When I was married, it was Dr. E——'s wish to see me so, that the child's portion which my step-father had left me, should be returned to the estate. It was done. The boys were candid enough to see that it was justice done, not unwillingly, and we have been on good terms ever since. They all assemble at my husband's house on every anniversary of that happy Thanksgiving Day.

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COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

Currency continues very scarce and exchange abundant. Within the last few days exchange has been sold by outsiders at par for currency, and most operators are glad to sell at a quarter. Among the leading bankers it may be quoted ¼@¾. One of them has sold a quarter of a million of the lower figure within the last few days. Many of our leading bankers are taking advantage of the exchange market to anticipate their Eastern bills payable in December. The low rates now ruling afford a very satisfactory interest for paper soon to mature. A few bankers still hold exchange steady at ¾.

The demands on the banks of course exceed their ability to meet owing to the scarcity of currency. Most, however, of the first class business paper is readily taken at the usual rates, viz. 10 per cent. Gold nominal at 1@1¼. Street brokers' rates may also be quoted nominal at 1@3 per cent. per month with few transactions.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 23d says:

There was no material change in the money market to-day. The demand was not so active as on Saturday, but this was owing to the day, (Monday being usually dull), rather than to the occurrence of any new feature in trade. There is now pretty full employment for currency, with the prospect of farther heavy drafts on country account during the week; but so far, makers of good paper have experienced no difficulty in obtaining discounts at 10@12 per cent. The receipts of bank notes from the interior are fair, and a steady increase may be expected from this time forward, as a result of the heavy disbursements in connection with the pork trade. Eastern Exchange is in full supply with a moderate demand, and buyers freely. Shippers did not pay over par for New York checks to-day.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* of Nov. 23 has the following:

We find the principal sources of financial information especially dry to-day. The dealings in Money and Foreign Exchange are on the late uniform scale. We hear of no considerable transactions or any fresh movement. Moreonille paper of prime grade passes readily at 6@8 per cent. for six months dates, and 4@6 per cent. for 30 and 60 day acceptances. Exchange on London is dull at 109½@109¾ per cent.—a concession of 1@2 cents, would probably lead to a fair amount of sales.

The stock market opens with a decidedly steadier tone to-day, with indications of a moderate investment demand for a few of the leading railway shares. New York Central is one of this class, which is firm under buying orders from Albany.

The Western roads were quiet; some improved while others were neglected and lower. Milwaukee and Mississippi fell to 11¾; Michigan Central was common to 93½, Michigan Central to 53¾.

No sales of Illinois Central shares. The bonds recovered to 95@95. The railroad bonds generally were unchanged in price. The same may be said of State stocks and bank shares, in which the business was very limited.

COMMERCIAL.—A resolution was passed on Change to-day that there be no meeting to-morrow (Thanksgiving).

The Wheat market was more active to-day, and an advance of 1@2c was realized on Spring, and 3@4c on Winter. About 16,000 bushels Spring changed hands at a range of 87@90c for No. 2 Spring in store; and 48@49c for Rejected. Winter Wheat was irregular. There was a good demand for No. 1 Red, and sales were made at a range of 88@90c, and one car-load wanted to fill out, was sold at 95c in store. No. 2 Red, however, was dull and neglected, and a small lot pressed on the market, was sold at 72c in store.

Corn is dull and heavy—old No. 1 sold at 50c, in store. Oats are quiet but firm. Barley dull. Highwines firm at 19½c—most sellers holding at 20c.

The Flour market is quiet but firm. Common Spring Extra sold at $3.50, and good at $3.75.

The market for Rides is firm, and an advance of ¼@2½c has been paid to-day.

The Hog market to-day was steady, and prices for heavy Hogs were unchanged. Light Hogs, however, are not wanted, and sellers had to submit to a decline of 10@15c. The range of prices paid at the yards to-day for Live Hogs was, for those weighing 240 lbs. and upwards, $4.40@4.60, and for choice fat Hogs, weighing about 200 lbs, $4.70@4.75, gross; light Hogs sold at $4@4.20, gross. The receipts were not heavy, and towards the close the yards were pretty well cleared out—except some light lots.

The mild weather had a bad effect on the market for Dressed Hogs—the receipts of which, however, were small. Heavy Hogs were in fair request, and sold at $5.40@5.65½; Light Hogs declined, 10@15c, and sales were made at $4.50 @5. At the close it was extremely difficult to sell lots weighing under 200 lbs.

The Provision market remains firm. There is a good demand for Mess Pork, but buyers and sellers are apart. The packers are all holding at $16, either for present or future delivery. There have been several large orders in the market for the past three days, at $15@15.50, which, of course, cannot be filled. There is a fair inquiry for Bulk Sides, and 2,000 were sold to-day for delivery on the 1st of January at 7c. Green Hams are in request at 7c. We record a sale of 2,000 to-day, on private terms. Lard is firm at 10c, at which 200 tres changed hands, for delivery within twenty days.

COMMERCIAL LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

The following letter is from a reliable and extensive commission house in New York, to one of our leading bankers:

NEW YORK, Nov. 19th, 1858.

Our private advices per mail from Europe, are of the same adverse character as heretofore, rendering it almost hopeless to look for aid from the other side to help in disposing of the present *large* stock of breadstuffs accumulated in this market.

Messrs. Kingsford & Lay, of London, say: "Our trade continues as dull as possible, nor we do not for the present see any means of recovery. Our farmers appear to be determined to supply the markets, independent of a large number of vessels arrived on the Mark Lane Black Sea. Five hundred more, (vessels) grain laden, are said to be on the passage."

Messrs. Maxwell & Co.'s advices are equally discouraging. Both, however, speak of the present scarcity of choice Flour, and that it commands high rates from *that* cause, but the quotations they give for such flour as will prime it sells at here, will not warrant shipments from this market.

The receipts of flour into this market last Friday and Saturday were, in round numbers, 60,000 bbls.—to-day, 21,000 bbls—and have been large for some time past; and though receipts of wheat are and have been moderate latterly, the stock of both now here is very large—larger, in our opinion, than ever before. As to quantity of each, opinions vary. We think there are near 700,000 to 900,000 bbls flour, and about 1,500,000 bushels wheat, most of which is sound.

Now, without some help from the other side, and considering the probable receipts from the South and via railroads during the winter, it will take a long time to get rid of this present very large stock of flour and wheat, and we think it of the most vital importance to millers and operators in wheat at the West, to reflect materially on the state of things here and abroad.

The foregoing is truly a "blue" letter, and will calculated to make dealers in breadstuffs ponder before they take one step more. With regard to the stocks of Flour and Wheat in New York, however, they are merely estimates, and we have seen figures from parties entitled to at much respect—so far as judgement and opportunity of knowing the facts in the case are concerned—as the writer of the above, which set the stock of Flour in New York at about 700,000 bbls at the very outside, and the Wheat at 1,000,000 bushels. But supposing the figures given above to be correct, it must be borne in mind that there is a very light stock of wheat at the great receiving points in the West. Here we have only about 300,000 bushels; at Milwaukee the stock is very trifling; at Toledo it is only 46,000 bushels; at Buffalo, 350,000 bushels, and there is very little afloat—in all, west of New York city, probably not over 1,500,000 bushels. It is also to be borne in mind that Ohio and Indiana have exported almost their entire surplus this fall. The high prices at the close of the summer induced them to rush their wheat to market, and the receipts at Buffalo from Toledo and Lake Erie ports at the end of August last, were unprecedented from that quarter at such an early date after harvest. With regard to the surplus in first hands, west of Lake Michigan, there are a variety of opinions, on account of the partial failure of wheat in the Northwest. We have no means of knowing the extent of the shortness of this year's crop, except by the receipts here since the 1st of August last, compared with the receipts during the same period in previous years. The following are the figures as published by us in *advance* a few days since:

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FROM 1ST TO NOV. 1.

	1858	1857	1856	1855
Bushels	4,000,000	6,000,000	3,800,000	2,400,000

By this it will be seen that there has been a falling off of one million bushels per month from the receipts of last year, and we believe that that the falling off this month, not yet closed, is even more. So it will be seen that New York seems to be the only port where there is a large accumulation of breadstuffs. Navigation, however, will soon close, and they will have then to depend solely on the South for supplies to increase their stocks till next spring.

EGG AND PROVISION TRADE.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 23.]

A further advance was established to-day in the hog market, which ruled very active from 9 o'clock till towards evening, when buyers again showed some disposition to hesitate. As a general thing the demand was fresh for all kinds, but in some cases $7 was asked for extra hogs. The sales were large, adding up about 12,000 head, at prices ranging from $4.35 to $4.75, embracing light and heavy, closing at $4.50@4.70 for Nos. 2s to 1s. It will be seen, however, as already observed, a weakening of another reaction. The receipts for the forenoon eight hours ending at noon, were about 10,000 head.

[As remarked in our report of this morning, the receipts for the week ending to-morrow evening, will probably exceed 70,000 head. We have so far in total for the season to this date, of 56,783. Estimating the next twenty-four hours' supplies at 10,000, and we have the following comparison for the season to the 23d inst.

1857	November 11
1856	November 1
1855	November 1
1854	November 1
1853	November 5

Dealers attribute the excess this season mainly to the desire of farmers to dispose of their hogs early, in consequence of the scarcity of feed. In this connection, a comparison of the prices of hogs and provisions, at this place, on the 22d of Nov. in the last three years, will be interesting:

	1855.	1857.	1858.
Hogs, 6 cwt	$6.50@7.00	$5.50@5.75	$4.40@4.75
Mess Pork	$18.50	$18.50	$15.50
Lard, bbls	9½@	10@10½c	10½@10½c
Green Shoulders	6c	7c	6½@6½c
Green Sides	6c	7c	6½@6½c
Green Hams	8c	9c	7c

In provisions, a material advance was established, with sales of Mess at $17, for present delivery, and we understand over $18 was paid for June. Bulk Shoulders sold at 6½c for June. Last brought 10½c for bid and was held at close at 10½@11c. Green Meats advanced ½c, with sales of 25,000 pieces at 5¼, 6¼, and 8½c for Shoulders, Sides and Hams.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 23d.]

1,000 head Hogs sold Saturday at 6@6¼c, dividing on 200 lbs. Buyers would very readily have paid the same figure to-day, but the full offering were held at a fraction more than that quotation.

Supply of Pork small, with a fair demand for mess, which is firm, with sales of 366 bbls' in lots at $17, and 347 bbls. prime at $13 per bbl. 750 loose shoulders were sold at 7c. There is some demand for new Lard, and a sale of 200 tcs was reported on private terms.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 23d.]

One of our packers returned from the country afters a week's absence, and reports holders too high in their views for him to purchase. We learn that in New Boston, Ills., on the Mississippi, as high as $6 19 is being payed, and parties all along the river on the Illinois side, are reported to be paying $6 nett.

Up to Tuesday, the 16th, there were over three thousand Hogs packed at Muscatine. At the same date last year the business had not begun.

[From the Louisville Journal, 23d.]

The number killed around the falls up to last evening has been fully 60,000 head, and if the weather continues favorable, killing will be proceeded with rapidly. The weight of the Kentucky hogs will average far above that of last year, while the falling off in Indiana, Illinois, and throughout the Northwest is immense, the corn crop having been a failure in those sections. We think the price offering an inducement to farmers to bring even their stock hogs to market.

In the new product, but few sales have been reported, though doubtless considerable transactions were made, which were, however, not permitted to transpire. We notice sales of about 500 bbls mess pork, at $15 per bbl; Lard, at $12, and 1000 bbls yesterday, to be packed at Crawfordsville and delivered at New Albany in January on to 1, 10,000 hams at 7¾c, 1 per cent off, and 5,000 hams at 7¾ cash, and on Saturday 25,000 lbs boned sides from salt for February delivery at 8½c. We have heard of no shoulders upon which to base a quotation. For new lard in bbls 11c is asked and for grease 9c, which manufacturers decline giving. The market, especially for piece-meats, closed last evening with a decided upward tendency.

[From the St. Louis News of yesterday evening.]

Sales of 100 bbls Mess Pork at $17; 1000 do. Mess to be delivered at Chicago in December, and two lots of 500 bbls each delivered here, at the option of seller say time between this and the last of December, at $16.50 ₱ bbl.

Sale of 96 bbls Prime Lard at 10c.

Sale of eight thousand Hogs, weighing 200 lbs, sold at $5.75; 100, weighing 245 lbs, at $6.35; 113 do. extra heavy yesterday at $6.50. Marketed to-day at $6@6.25, dividing on 200 lbs.

[From the Davenport, (Iowa) Gazette of Monday.]

There are a few many hog buyers through the country, and the competition is strong. There is not much probability of a decline. The receipts to-day are light. The Mails for the week bring about 300 lbs, and the Company's Express about 200 lbs, and an unknown quantity by private.

[From the Springfield (Ill. Journal, yesterday.]

Our packers have been very active during the last week, though most of the hogs slaughtered have been on cold contracts. The price has advanced a shade and transactions for future delivery are liberal. We note sales at $5@5.25 per lb of dressed hogs—the latter figure being paid only for very fine Cows. The number in the pens awaiting the knife is now between four and five thousand. The total number cut up to this date is about 15,000.

[From the Dubuque (Iowa) Star, 21.]

A new firm has commenced operations in this line—Messrs. Simpson, Morrison & Co., on Iowa street, between Second and Third. Their beginning was made on Wednesday in this city, and at the close of yesterday they had used up three hundred head. The same paper also says of Hoef: Certainly now is the time for large cities to engage in Beef cuting. Most excellent carcases were offering yesterday at from 3¾@3¾. Beef packing would be profitable at an advance on these prices, and why a considerable business is not made of it in our city is beyond our "ken."

COMMERCIAL CIRCULAR BY THE CANADA.

LIVERPOOL, 12th Mo. 8th, 1858.

Holders of good Wheat and Flour are firm; but the inferior descriptions still continues almost unsaleable.

Indian Corn hardly enquired for, and almost nominal.

At our Corn Exchange this morning the attendance was again rather limited, and, "as usual" a very trifling business resulted; the demand for Wheat for quite retail, and priced rather in favor of purchasers, especially Red French, of which the arrival has been rather liberal.

Flour in very poor demand, at scarcely so good rates.

Indian corn was procurable at a further concession of 2d@3d per qr. Meal declined 6d per load, Oats also somewhat easier.

Imports, from 10 mo. 29th to 11 mo. 4th inclusive, consisted of 7,140 qrs Wheat, 11,613 qrs Indian Corn, 1607 sacks and 1543 bbls Flour. Exports for same period consist of 1753 qrs. Wheat, 913 qrs Indian Corn, 1834 sacks and 1809 bbls Flour.

Wheat—American White	9	@9	6d per 70lbs
	8	@8	Extra. 9 3@9 7d "
	8	@8	Red. 8 10@9 0d "
	8	@8	Extra. 9 0@9 3d "
	8	@8	Mixed. 8 6@8 8d "
Flour—Baltimore & Philadelphia	33s	@34s	0d ₱ 196lbs.
	34	@35	0d "
Western Canal	30	@32	6d "
Indian Corn, 33 lbs	30	@30	6d per 33 lbs.
	30	@31	0d "
White—nominal	32s	@34s	0d "

WAREHOUSE, NASH & CO.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 24.

PENSIONS—No engagements. Propellers take Provisions to Buffalo at 87 per ton, and Dressed Hogs at 90 per ton.

FLOUR—Market firm. Sales to-day were 1,700 bbls "Grey Hawk" Spring Extra, at $6 50; 50 bbls "Mendota" Superfine, at $5—all delivered.

WHEAT—Market more active. Wheat—Sales were 300 bu No. 2 Red, at 86c. in store: 1,300 bu do at 89c, in store; 1,500 bu do, at 90c, in store; 500 bu No. 1 Red at 92c, in store. Spring—In better demand and advanced 1@2c. Sales were:—5,000 bu No. 2 Spring, in lots at 86c, in store; 4,950 bu do. at 87½c, in store; 3,700 bu do. at 88c, in store; 3,000 bu do. at 89c, in store; 700 bu Rejected, at 65c, in store; 300 bu do. at 66c, in store.

CORN—Dull. Sales to-day were:—3,100 bu No. 1, at 60c in store; 300 bu No. 2, at 50c, in store. Rye Corn in good demand at 46c, on track.

OATS—Market firm, with a fair demand for old crop, in bags, at 29@30c; new crop, 27½@28c.

RYE—Steady, at 60c, at depot.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at 65c for No. 1 in store; No. 2, 45c. Choice parcels, in bags, 70@75c. on track.

HIGHWINES—Little doing. Holders firm at 19½c.

ALCOHOL—@96c per gallon, according to quantity.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts are light; but the mild weather has had a bad effect upon the market. Heavy Hogs in fair demand at previous prices. Light Hogs declined 10@20c. The following sales indicate the market:

20	Hogs	averaging	190 lbs	@4 75
24	"	"	200	@4 75
18	"	all under	150	@4 00
20	"	"	150	@4 00
20	"	"	150	@4 00
20	"	averaging	200	(to arrive) @4 75
20	"	"	200	@4 75
20	"	"	200	@4 75
20	"	"	200